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Low-Church-Man:

Drawn in an

ANSWER

To the

True Character of a Church-man

Shewing the False Pretences to That Name.

Humbly Offer'd to all Electors of PARLIAMENT and CONVOCATION.

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Acts XXIV. 5, 6.

God Deliver Us from Such Church-men, and the Church from the Scandal of fuch Pretenders

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The CHARACTER of a Low-Church Man.

out he visible to every Man, considering the present of Adams, how highly it concerns the Nation, to a utmost Prudence and Caution in the Election of inch Members, that have both Capacity to know, and Will and Steadings to purfue the true Interest of the Government and Country, to as to lettle Both upon an unshaken Bortom and Foundation of the ill Consequences that have attended Corruption in Elections, are a sufficient Argument to awaken the Sense of the People, who have for so many Years Bought and Sold themselves into the Mands of a mercenary Profittute, and complying Ministry, who had inevitably ruin d both Church and State, had not the inimitable Conduct, Vigilance and Resolution of the last Parliament, and the nice Penerration: Learning and Fidelity of the liament, and the nice Penetration; Learning and Fidelity of the Lower House, of Convocation, interpos d for the Preservation of Both. The scandalous Methods that have been taken by this Party, the Iworn Enemies of our Constitution, to bribe and corrupt this present Election, upon which its Welfare to entirely depends, and the Prevention of all that Train of Milchief they have laid is too open an Indication of their Defigns, not to alarm every Honest and True English-Man, to endeavour what lies in his power to contribute towards the Derection of their Villany, in the Choice of fuch Persons as shall be ready, not only to do the Nation Right and Justice in the Discovery of this Mystery of Inifo long deferved, and the Publick to that Punishment they have keep out fuch Members, who in the Last Parliament honourably fignalia'd their good Intentions in this Matter, from pursuing and accomplishing the lame in This, all the indirect Practices have been taken, that either the fear of danger in those Men, or the hopes of fettling and enlarging their unjust Power and ill-gotten Revenues cou'd contrive or inspire. To promote this Defign, their Mint of Scandal has been indefatigably ply'd, and every corner of the Kingdom fill'd with fome malicious Libel, as Falle as Istamous, to traduce all the honest and most considerable part of the Nation, who having too good Effates to be Brib'd, or too much Honour to be Corrupted, were refolv'd to affert the Right and Liberty of their Country, against all the Oppression, Avarice and Usurpation of these destructive Invaders. No Man's Character was secure from those infinite Lies and Lampoons, which were dealt about with no Distinction, unless it were to those Persons who were the most unworthy Object of their Slanders. To work whom out of that venerable Estimation and just Value which they had gain'd in their Countries, for the Services they had done, they were represented as Men disaffected to the Government, Brib'd into the French Interest, and as four, discontented and malignant Jacobites, who were ready when Occasion offer'd its felf, to make good those Characters in the Subversion

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Nation more destroully to pick their own themselves the Instruments of their own Ruin. But this Polar Lar Case being by the Providence of God hown over, with the Government that supported it, another Game must be played. Her Majesty succeeding so opportunely to the Throne, and so heartily declaring her Inclinations and Principles, in Visious and Defence of the Church, the only way to prevent the good Deugns, was to give such a false and malicious Representation of its. I rue Members, as might at the same time poyson the Country with wrong Notions, and make them jealous of those Persons, who are as well its Truest Ornament, as the only Support of its Establishment. This was the main End and Purport of this Pamphlet here answered, a Paper which his hard to judge, whether it contains more Malice or Fallhood, less with or Arwhether it contains more Malice or Failhood, less Wit of Argument. Yet fuch as 'tis, it was thought of that Service to the Party, that it was industriously dispers a throughout the whole Kingdom, and has met with too many creditious and injudicious People, who having not Reason to dispers its in Fendency, have suffer'd themselves to be imposed upon with Cant and Harangue. The the Design of it was in general against the whole Body of the Church Party, to exclude them but of the Present Election, and the Favour of their Country, yet as some particular to the country. lar Strokes point out their Object, to was it peculfarly levell'd, as a Personal Brand on that worthy Gentleman Sir John Packing who by his high Station and Office in the Chirch, one would have thought had been obliged not to have caff fuch an Unchristian Abuse, and such a notoriously Palse and Scandalous Libel upon lo eminent a Patriot and Defender of if. 1 Yet he has appear'd to open and barefac'd in it, that this Lampoon was dispers d by his own Son, and his Officers the Apparisors throughout the County of Worcester (and which was both a Rebuke and Contradiction to it) with the Queen's Proclamation against Immotality, to every Minister or Church-warden in the Diocese. How This Honourable Gentleman came to be Obnoxious to fo much Spight and Malice, shall be reveal'd in its proper Place, wherein his Character is more immediately ftruck at. What finisher Practices have been carry'd on to keep him out of the Representation of This County, to which He and his Whole Family have been such a Successive Honour, is too well known to be recited here. But however it may be observ'd, that a certain Great Man, in his Visitation at Worcester, told his Reverend Brother, whole joint Endeavours in this Matter have been too apparent not to diffinguish him, That though the Zeal of the Lord of Hofts had not Eaten Him up, yet it had forely Bit Him: which Reflection fome thought a little too fevere upon one that had done very well for a Prelate of his Years, who by that time he comes to his Diocefan's Age, if he makes the like Progress, may not only be Lit, but like him Run Mad 100 with Prophecy and Enthufiasm.

of this vective a Hore is and catch Party Nan ben they and upbat what Par World in would ha rank'd an represente as an infid it but Ash Sedizion, 1 a word, R Senie of t wonder h fo villaino cies, und of'em. his Logich der'd thi to have b he prefui fince He God, bis lick Office this Bran that Go Abus'd, either a to redre has agai More ef of the Charact Infolence upon the rent Prin

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protestation and suggest to leave them against their Protestation and suggest, in give their Votes to such as they now to be the protested Engines both of their Church and Region, let Us come to consider Their Character: Turn the Tables and the suggest that the

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ligion, let Us come to confider Their Charafter: Turn the Tables, and les how juffly it may be Retorted upon them.

And now a Man cannot but wonder at the strange Impudence of this reather, who in the very Beginning enters upon an Investive against that Prastice, which this very Paper is so nototious an Instance and Example of But always the Cant of a Whore is upon Chastity and Modesty, more effectually to blind and catch her Cults. Here we are told of the Power and Milchief of and catch her Cully. Here we are told of the Power and Mischief of Party Names, that are so apt to Deceive Us into false Opinions of Men; when they are either ignorantly or designedly apply d to wrong Persons, and what controlling influence they have had in Publick Elections. To what Party of People this vile Practice justly belongs let the World judge, and the Sufferings of this Nation decide. But one would have little expected to find the Character of a Church-man rank'd among these odious and distinguishing Appellations, and represented by any one pretending to hear it, as only a Party-Name, as an infidious Sound, and enfinaring Title, that carried nothing in it but Asheifm and Infidelity, Hypocrify and Malice, Vice and Irreligion, Sedition, Differentian and Superstition; and, in a word, Republicanism and Fanasicism. A Man that under flands the Senie of the Word, and knows the Persons it has been always justly apply'd to, by the universal Consent of the Nation, cannot but wonder how any one could be so ignorant as to appropriate it, or to villainous as to Defign to couch such a vile Heap of Inconfishencies, under a Term that is a profes'd Contradiction to every one of'em. But this Author's Wit and Reason are both of a piece, and his Logick and Prophecy equally infallible. He ought to have confider'd this to be a very high Charge and heinous Acculation, and to have been well affur'd, both of the Person and Character, before he prefum'd to fix his odious Imputation upon either. Especially fince He tells Us, that 'tis Sufficient to Unqualify any Man to ferve God, bis King, or bis Country in Church and State, or to bear any Publick Office or Truft in either. Here truly the Defign is laid Open, and this Brand and Mark fet upon some Men to exclude em out of that Government, which this Party has so basely Usurp'd and Abus'd, and which they know others of true Principles, that have either a real Love for their Church or Country, would endeavour to redress and relieve. Which is one of the greatest Objections he has against this Honourable Gentleman, Sir John Packington, More effectually to expole these Persons to the ill Will and Malice of the Multitude, they are stigmatiz'd with the distinguishing Character of High-Church-Men, and let out as the Object of all the Infolence and Affront that Malice, join'd with Power, cou'd pass upon them. Whilft they Santify and Confectate those of the Different Principle, with the Fashionable and Endearing Name of Low-Church-Men, endeavouring by the Abuse of the Name, utterly to

Religion or Confriction should be here in the metable when those that are its Supports prove its work to be of and Color office. To undeceive these who have been misled in this Matter and to vindicate the Church and its True Sons from this infectionable Casamny, let us see which Side can lay the fairest Claim to be Charlest naturally and misle the property with the property and misle the clearest Right to it, the best Antible has present bed, we will put the Issue of the Tryal on the Examination of these Six Heads. 1. As to Faith and Principles. 21 As to the Communion of the Church. 3. As to Life and Convertation. 4. As to Loyalty and Obedience to the Civil Government, 5. As to Conformity to the Ecclesiastical Government and Discipline. 6. As to Steadiness and Uniformity in all Times, Governments and Circumstances. And first, As to Faith and Principles. Here we meet with a mighty Discovery, that a True Church-mid ought to be a Christian. As if 'twere possible to separate those Terms, and it was not as much Sense to affirm a Man might be a Christian and of no Church, as that he can be a Church-man and not profess the Principles of Christianity. We must certainly expect wonderful Demonstration to follow, when such oracular Sentences lend the way. But Error is of that fruitful Nature, that having committed one Blunder, he cou'd not chuse but make another Bull, to keep it in Countenance. We are therefore told upon his Division of the Church, that the other part of it consists of Aibeists and Inf-dels, which besides the uncharitable and unjustifiable Supposition, were it True, makes them no longer a Part or Branch of the Church : fo that here is a Division into One. This Piece of Spiritual Pride of diffinguishing Men by their Sanctity, and calting Villainous Names upon Others, under the Pharifaical Pretence and Form of Godliness, is one of those pions Doctrines and Policies the Low-Church Party have learnt of their Dear Friends and Brethren the Fanasicks; and to make them all of a Piece, and as agreeable in their Language as they are in their Practice. We find 'em here Borrowing their Old Cant, and reviling their Neighbours in the Solemn Dialect of XLL that they are The Synagogue of Sasan, and no Great Believers in God and Jesus Christ; that they are Blasphemers and Ridiculers of the Scripture, &c. Certainly the Church of England never taught her Sous to use this unmannerly and reproachful Stile, in which they as much shew their Breeding, as their Sense and Religion. But to enter into the Merits of the Cause, and to see where this Character is to be placed. It may not only be affirm'd, that those that call themselves Low-Churd-men are not, bur that by their very Principles they are oblig'd not to be Christians. For a Man that is of no Religion can never pretend to that Name. And he that is of All Religions is really of no Religion. Now to cloak this Impiety, they file themselves in Indefinite Terms, Protestams at large; that is, of all Religions betill the fides

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common Herd, and are Deife, Socialan, Quakers, Anabapafes of Independents, Mustror Jews upon Occasion, take all to be equals Orthodox, as it suits best with their Interest; and espoule the Principles of any, that are most likely to be Serviceable to their Secular Defigns. To carry on which, they can find Nine and Thirty Senses to every one of the Nine and Thirty Articles, and yet all equally True and Confishent; and the never so Destructive and Repugnant to each other, yet they can subscribe 'em all with Comprehensive Faith, and General Belief, as so many Fundamenta Tenets and Amicable Opinions. With what Impudence can the Men call this Medly of Contradiction the Faith and Doctrine of the Church of England, or pretend to be Partakers in that Sacred Depositum, which they so manifestly endeavour to destroy and annihilate? With what Conscience can they fall foul on others as Moderate Believers, who have not the least Shadow of any Bellef? Were the High-Church Party fuch as they represent, yet even in this Allowance they must grant them the Superiority and Preference. Who can with Patience hear such Ambodexters object the Ridiculing of Religion, and the Scriptures, and Blaspheming God, who so openly derive a Contempt, Mock and Affront upon 'em all, and Establish nothing, by their fordid Compliance, but A-theism and Insidelity in the World? Can any one Believe the Word of God, that thus Difforts and Wrefts it to any Meaning and makes it speak what Sense he pleases, to Authorize and Countenance a Secular Delign? That can Juftify the Revolution out of the Apocalypse, and maintain Rebellion out of the 13th of the Romans r Refolve Monarchy into Popular Power, and Episcopes into Presbytery out of Timothy and Titus? These Men me the Scriptures as an Orvietan to all their Poylons, to expel their Malignity, to make 'em go down, and pass glibly off, without Danger or Injury? But to make this Matter clear, We will fum up the Articles of a Low-Church-man's Creed. Tho' We must intreat the Reader to be content with a Negative Description of it, for He has no Politive Standing Rule of Faith.

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He Believes very Little or no Revelation, and bad rather lay His Faith upon the Substantial Evidences of His Own Reason, than the precarious Authority of Divine Testimony. So that if He dees Suppose the Being of a God, as for the Nature of Jesus Christ. He is not concern'd about His Divinity, whether His Union is Hypostatical or Accidental, being an utter Enemy to Hard Terms in Religion. And therefore the Scholastick Jargon of the Trinity will ill suit with One of so Polite a Genius, so that He had rather be a Dessit, Socinian, or Nestorian, than to Affront his Own Understanding with Believing what is Incomprehensible, or he so Rude as to Obstrude on Others what He cannot Himself Explain. He Thinks the Articles of the Church too Stiff, Formal and Strait-lac'd a Rule to Consider His Faith in, and Complements' em out of their Rigour and Severity.

Liberty, which He fees up at the Measure and Extended His Belief. He makes the most He can of This World, being not Over consident of any Other: However, He Hopes God will be better than His World, and not so Cruel as to Punish Him with Everlating Torments for a short and Temporary Enjoyment. So their He comes to Dye, He does not Trouble Himself about Confession, Repentance or Sacraments, those Formal Ordinances made to Outer Timerous and Scrupulous Consciences, but concludes a Spiritual Guide is of no Use to One who is Going to take a Leap in the Dark, God Deliver Us from Such Church-men, and the Church from

the Scandal of fuch Pretenders.

The Second Criterion alledg'd, whereby We are to Discern the Character of a True Church-man, is by His Communion with the Courch. Which Communion is here stated on a bare, naked Communicating only in Religious Offices, Prayers and Sacraments. But if this is alone Sufficient to Entitle Men to This Sacred Character, certainly Owen, Bates and Baxter were as Good Church-men as Our Author, who knows in particular, that one of 'em received the Sacrament in a Church in London, Sitting, from the hands of one of bis Dear Friends. It is well known how Great Patrons and Advocates they were of this Principle of the Low-Church, in allowing Occasional Communion, the most Pernicious and Destructive Principle that ever the Church of England suffer'd under, and the Greatest Cloak for Spiritual Hypocrify; for a Redress whereof, She has long made Her Complaint in Vain to the Royal Power, and the Assembly of the Nation. This is that which Blinds Her Eyes, that She cannot Discern Her Enemies from Her Friends, that She often takes those to be Such, who make no other Use of Her Offices and Favours, than to Qualify themselves more Secretly and effectually to Undermine Her. Who upon Occasion can Swallow Her Sacraments with as much Ease, as formerly they did the Covenant. And take an Oath from Her, more Religiously to be against Her. A Church-Fanatick is no Contradiction in Pra-Rice and Experience, whatever it may be in Terms. Neither is it any strange News to meet with these Church-goers, as they are called, who shall constantly frequent Her Communion, and yet keep a Presbyterian Chaplain in their Houses, to Debauch Their Families with their Extemporary Cant; and at the Hearing whereof some of the Author's Great Friends have Patiently attended, notwithstanding their Obligations to Assert the Common-Prayer: So that 'tis not in the least impossible, but that any Man may thus openly pretend a great Outward Zeal and Affection for the True Establish'd Worship of the Church of England, and be notwithfranding Privately as Great Friends and Promoters of the Interest of the Conventicle. There's no knowing Men's Principles but by their Practice, and if their Pretended Principles and real Practices

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There is therefore fomething more Effectial to entitle a Man to the Charles of a True Church-man, than barely Communication in its Offices, which the most rigid of the Fanaticks will allow namely, An hearty Promotion of its true Interests, a steady Ad herence to its Establishment, a strict Desence of its Doctrines Discipline, and Observance of its Rules, an Open and a Pu Appearance for its Rights and Privileges, for its Honour and Service, whenever they lye at Stake, or are call'd in Question. On the contrary, how Cautious are these Low-Church-mer in declaring Openly their Opinions in its Favour? How will the Shuffle about, and Guard themselves with Excuses, when its in terest comes in Competition with their Own, or any ways expo les them to Danger? Is there any of 'em that will Stick by He in a Plunge and Diffress? In this alone they are the true Dif ciples of Christ, when their Lord and Master comes to try their Faith and Truft, they never fail to Forfake Him and Fly. Have they not always Join'd our Enemies, when any Vote that contern'd Us, or the Publick Welfare of the Church or Nation, was to pass? Were they not, even the Greatest among 'em, under the Pretence for being for the Government, industrious to Subvert Our Constitution, and for the Church, to overthrow its Establishment? Let their Principles be what they will, Interest alone is that they Act upon, which will make 'em Trim and Comply with any Party, look one way and Row another, protest for the Communion of the Church, and Betray it, whenever they can do it with Safety and Advantage: And yet these Religious Double-Dealers, in Our Author's Opinion, are as franch Charch-men as Himself, and may perhaps as justly lay Claim to the Character: Who here under a Pretence of Inveighing against a Man of no Religion, has so cunningly manag'd His Point, as if He infineated, that a Church-man might Comply with any, and If the Communicating with Dissenters, can give any Men the Title of Churchmen, I own they have the best Claim to it of any under Heaven: And I think 'tis a Question of no great Difficulty to be Decided. whether One had not as well profess no Religion, as espouse one Notoriously false, made up of Inconsistencies and Self-Contradictions, of Superstition, Heresy and Enthusiasm. We are here told they All agree in Worshipping God, and Differ only in Modes of Worship. By this we may Ghess what Our Latitudinarian Writer means by Modes of Worlhip, that is not only the whole Orders as Discipline of the Church, but most of its Essential Dodrines and Sacraments, which are it feems, Things Indifferent in their Nature, to be comply'd with or Rejected at Pleasure : But before I difmifs this Paragraph, which is very full of kind Invendo's to the Diffenters and their Nearness to the Church of England, which they would make much Nearer, it may not be amiss to Observe another Pernicious Mistake, wherein the Division of the Church-Members is brancht out into Men professing some Religion, and Men profelling

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w'd) with some Signs of Devotion. These it seems are ad must be Spar'd, for 'tis well known how Sorviceable been to This profligate Party, which consides of such te been to This profligate Party, which commis of lucity of 'em, that their Interest and Character is chiefly

tholly supported by Them. t she Friends be makes Use of in the best Distinction of bu ta be of the Communion of the Charles though He professes Him. e of the Communion of the Church of England, and some bes that Tender Regard to Weak Brethren, that upon Occasion can see the Inside of a Conventicle, be of any Synagogue, but of Satan, and can Shew more Signs of Devotion, at the Hea Rapture of an Extemporary Cant, than at the Cold, Flat Form Ungifted Liturgy. He is of Such a Condescending Spirit rather than Offend Religious Ears, He will Silence the Unballower Sound of an Organ, and so careful to Avoid All the Reliques of Popery, that He will not by any means Chant his Litany or Creed we before Sermon can Whine out a Long-winded Prayer; and in Nothing more spews His Obstinacy against Superstition, than in Stand one Stiff at the Name of Jesus. He can dispense with that Idolatron Celture of Kneeling at the Sacrament, and that He may not lose m ady's favour, He will Christen the Child at home, and Omit the age of the Cross. If His Presbyterian Patron requires, He can leave of the Surplice, and rather than give Scandal in Lawn, can regate Scotch-Cloth. To serve His Good Old-Cause, Hi quet bis Dear Moderation, and warmly express bis Zeal a Elections, where He can Charitably Infinuate Men of the Cleares Reputations, Fortunes and Families, to be Enemies to the Go rerament, Jacobites and French Pentioners. And if his Meri of Friends advance Him to be a Member, neither the Interest of Church nor State Shall Bribe Him from being Grateful, as being Man of that Heady Honour and Conscience, that He will never Betray she Trust repos'd in Him. There is too Great a Party of thele, their Neighbours must know them, and I hope for the Honour of Religion, will never call them Church-men,

The Third Criterion propos'd to Judge a True Church-man by Principles ought to have that Power over a Man's Actions, as to render em conformable, yet 'tis as certain, that a Man's Faith mey be Right, and yet His Practice Wrong. There is not fuch a Necessary and Irrefiftible Influence from the Understanding over the Will, but that the Conscience may clearly apprehend e in Sin and Error, and at the same time Explode and Difallow it in Judgment. So that Ill Lives must not be charg'd up on the Doctrines and Principles of a Church, nor the true Part of the Church of England condemn'd, because some of its Members do

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of come up to its Doffrines. There is no Church in the World, that has laid firifter Rules of Vertue and Morality on er Sons, than the Church of England, but nevertheless it cannot e expected, but that the must have some in Her Communion, hat cannot rife to that Pitch of Holiness and Perfection she has njoin'd, and that may be Guilty of some Errors and Miscarriges in their Lives. This is the common Misfortune; not only Her self (who has Guarded the most Cautiously against the Objection) but of all Other Churches in the World, and can't be otherwise, as long as they consist of Men. These are the Excrekences of its Body, and are to be lookt upon as Preternatural Tumours, which may indeed a little Disadvantage its Beauty; but no ways reflect on its Constitution: But why that Catalogue of Enormous Sins here mention'd, Drunkenness, Swearing, Adulkry, Fornication, &c. should with a Sly Inuendo be put as a Difinction of Her Professors, will be found as little unaccountable for in Reason, as 'tis manifestly False in Experience. General, Scandalous Imputations have not some Particular Aim ind Object, they are meer Arrows shot at Random, and the Eflets of Envy, Spight and Malice, casting about their Venom, in hopes it may Light upon some, that may have the Misfortune to come in their Way and Reach. This was the Old Policy of the Fanaticks, to draw a General Character, and to leave the Application of it to those whose Humour, Interest or Revenge con'd induce em to appropriate it to their Enemies. This Specious Pretence to Godliness, and Sandify'd Railing against Vice; smells o strong of the Pharifee, that 'tis always to be suspected to be the Mask and Disguise of Hypocrify, to cover Scandal in those that Deserve it, and to derive the Reproach of it upon those that do not. Now if to Recriminate were an Argument, how easy were it to Retort this Objection upon the Low-Church Party, which has been the meer Conflux and Sink of Debauckery, the very Refuge and Afglum of Villains of all Sorts, Sizes and Characters? when they have been Spew'd out of the Communion of the Church, there they never fail'd of a kind Treatment, and a favourable Reception, as Persons of their Own Colour, Hue and Completion, enrag'd against the Church, ready to undertake any Villanous Defign, and to join in any Conspiracy to Subvert and Overturn its Conftitution. And now with what Face can these Men call out for Church-Discipline, who are such a Standing Mock and Affront upon it? What a Solemn Ridicule is it for those who have always made Use of such Lewd, Prosligate and Scandalous, Instruments to manage their Cause, to Declaim upon Ecclesiastical Authority, and Church-Censures, and to tell Us they lie under Restraints; and cannot be duly Executed. But I desire them to tell Me, Who have occasion'd these Restraints, who have been the Obstacles and Impediments that have stept in betwixt their Power and Execution; and have so scandaloully prevented it.?

To, whom does the Church owe its Weakness and Impotency,

but either to those Supream Officers that are its Judges, who have

hopt that Power in themselves, or have given it out of the only Support and Defence, into the Hands of the Civil Power What a wretched Inftance had We of this in the Last Corocca tion? Wherein the Lower-House, well knowing what Mischievous Effects the Unlimited License of the Press had produc'd, to corrupt and destroy both the Religion and Morality of the Nation. wifely interpos'd, to put a Stop to the Growing Evil, by feletting out of that Infinite Number that Swarm'd up and down one of the most Atheistical Pamphlets that ever was suffer'd to be Published in any Christian Church and Government; and paffing their Just Censure upon those Damnable Tenets and Pernicious Principles, that fo evidently overturn'd all Christianity, Both the Book and the Author, if He had been apprehended, had undergone the same Just Fate in Ireland, which had set a very handsome President for the English Church to follow, who certainly ought not to be less sealous or concern'd for their Interest, Dodrine and Honour, which were all fo Vifibly firuck at. How notorioully impudent and bare-fac'd were not only the Profesors of Deism, Socinianism, Heresy, Atheism, and all forts of Infidelity, together with the Patrons of Rebellion, Regicide, Republicanism and Paganism, with all their Scurrilous and Reproachful Writings, (enough to fink a Nation) let pass up and down amongst us with Freedom and Impunity, I am unwilling to fay Approbation? And was it not then High Time for the Church to begin to Exert Its Authority, and to execute that Power deriv'd to it, as well from its Primitive Constitution, as Lodg'd in it by the Legal Grant, and Corroborated by the Civil Establishment, to prevent fo Threatning a Danger, by Branding one of the most Notorious Offenders, for a Dreadful Example to the Reft?

And could one Imagine, that so Laudable, so Pious and so Necessary a Design, upon which the Welfare and Subsistence of our Government, as well as Religion, depended, so much for the Honour of the Kingdom, as well as the Glory of God, should have been Openly Oppos'd and Prevented by those who were the Legal Sworn Executioners of this Power? And that when fuch a Vile and Desecrable Wretch, as Toland, stood in Competition with the Church, that She should Lose Her Cause, even by Her Own Judges, and in Her own Court? But it feems, there was fomething more at the Bottom. If this Censuring was carry'd on, they did not know where it might end, and some Dear Friends might come under the Lash of this Ecclesiastical Scourge, and accidentally partake of that Punishment, which was defign'd only for Enemies. This was a Tender Point, and made a Self-Conscious Prelate, with wife Precaution, step in to Guard against that Danger which so visibly threaten'd him. But the Courage and Resolution of the Lower-House, that would not be born down by any Opposition, though from never to Powerful a Party, obstinately persisted in their just Endeavours, and charg'd Error and Heterodoxy on One of the most Considerable Members of

of whatfo he Ruin Church. Diffusive have led in the Be Diffenter land; an Liturgy upon the the Clerg Matter, Press, w have alre their Cha tive Chur a Foreign Let th World, v Ecclesiast Weaken' Providence ftroy'd: look a l Disciplin past, sec Herefy, 1 Reformat is to tak Difficult

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he true and Genuine Scope and Sense of the Articles of the furch, which seem'd to be a Work framed with so permissions and neasberous a Defign, as if the Author intended to lay thele Sacred Boundaries of Our Faith wide Open, to let in all Our Enemies, of whatfoever Persuasion, into Our Communion, to Triumph in the Ruin of the Doctrine, Discipline and Constitution of Our Church. This Pious Piece, which was a Draught of the Author's Diffusive Charity and Moderation, was it seems Contrived to have led the way for that noble Defign of Arch-bishop Tillotfon, in the Beginning of the Last Revolution, to have fetch'd in All Diffenters upon the same Bottom with that of the Church of England; and by altering, circumcifing and abolishing its Rubrick, Liturgy and Canons, to have Establish'd the Low-Church Party upon their Own Universal and Comprehensive Principles: But the Clergy cou'd do no more than Express their Just Zeal in this Matter, and were forc'd at length to make their Appeal to the Prefs, where We doubt not, by those excellent Specimens they have already given to the World, but that they will make good their Charge, and vindicate the Honour and Faith of their Naive Church, against all the false and scandalous Representations a Foreign Invader and a False Defender can cast upon them.

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Let therefore these Persons be asham'd to impose upon the World, with the idle Pretences of the Inefficacy, and Restraints of Ecclesiastical Power and Discipline, which they themselves have thus Weaken'd and Enervated, and in time, had not an Opportune Providence interpos'd, would have utterly annihilated and defroy'd: And to Colour this Design a little over, and make it look a little more plausible, instead of this Ancient, Primitive Discipline of the Church, which for so many Ages has, like a Rampart, secur'd its Religion from Vice and Immorality, Schism and Herefy, we must have substituted in its Place, a Society for the Reformation of Manners, wherein every Tradesman and Mechanick is to take upon him the Gift of the Spirit, and to expound the Difficult Passages of Scripture, and every Justice of Peace is allow'd to settle Its Canon, and Infallibly Decide what is Orthodox or Heretical: And now to what End or Purpose must all these Alterations be made, and this Mungril Institution be brought into the Church? But only to Infinuate an Infuthciency in Its Discipline, to over-turn Its Ancient Genuine Constitution, to betray Its Power into the Hands of Lay-Eldership and Fanaticism, and to leave it dependant and precarious on the Will and Humour of the Senseless and Giddy Multitude? Thus, in all their Proceedings, This Party, to Curry Favour with the People, the main Instrument and Engine of their Defigns, have complemented 'em at no less an Expence than the Corruption of the Faith, the Subversion of the Discipline, and the Alienation of the Rights, Powers and Privileges of the Establish'd Church: And yet these are the Men that Boast of their Sanctify'd Lives, and to Devoutly Reproach Those of much Better, and who actually

Claim themselves; but are so Unqualify'd to enter it, that the would avoid both the Name and Place, did they not mant a Clou for their Sly Impieties and Immoralities, and bope, that a pretended Zeal for Religion Should Attone for their Real Enmity to the Church Now, though We are Unwilling to Recriminate, yet in Drawing a Low-Church-man's Life, We must do Him This Justice, to set i out in its Proper Colours, and to the best Advantage, and to let th World know, That He is as Good in his Actions, as He is in his Principles. Though He is as much a Friend to the Sin as He would represent bis Adversary the High-Church-man, yet He is a Bitte Enemy to the Scandal; and as for those Enormous Crimes of Drunk ennels, Fornication, Adultery, Swearing, &c. He bates them is Nothing so much as in the Name and Discovery: He shews Himsel an Entire Master of the Saint's Perfection, Hypocrify; and can with an Outward Simplicity, Varnish the Blackest Villany, and make Faction, Knavery and Rebellion, pass for Religion. No won der that He who allows such a Latitude to His Thoughts, should no less Indulge it in His Life. He is in every Thing for the Li berty of the Subject. He looks upon Matrimony as too Great Confinement, and is not for Stinting His Pleasures to Either Sex But takes Care to Manage his Private and Sly Intrigues so closely as so keep kimself out of the Reach of that Spiritual Correction which be is so Forward to bring upon Others. He is always Declaim ing against the Vice of the Age, and the Insufficiency of our Law to Restrain it; and more securely to Cloak it, He Skreens Himsel under a Pretended Society to Reform it. But whatever Protection or Advantage the Name of Religion may, by the Unwariness or Design of others, gain these Men, I'am sure it can bring nothing but Scandal and Reproach upon the Church Never let a Sacred Name be thus Profituted, to Countenance Wickedness, or take off any Part of the Shame and Infamy that Belongs to it.

The Fourth Mark We have of a Church-man's Character is his Loyalty : That He is True to the Interest both of Church and State, as by Law Establish'd. This indeed, He justly tells Us, has been the Glory of the True Sons of the Church of England : And being fomething Conscious how little Claim the Low-Church Party could in Right lay to this Character, which they have so Basely Violated, he very Cautiously Guards them with a Distinction, contradicts what He had just before Laid down, and accuses the Church of England of Falle Doctrine, being Convinc'd, that her Principles relating to Government were utterly inconfiftent with, and repugnant to their Practices : To wipe off which Reproach He infinuates, She has prest the Point of Obedience and Subjection too far, even to the festing up Arbitrary Power, and the Will of the Prince above Law: But He recalls himself, and tells Us. That this is a Misrepresentation of the True Doctrine of Obedience taught in Our Church, which was Oppos'd to Faction and Sedizion, not to a Legal Government : This is strange Incoherent Shuffling

milling Ation, rue Kn Us to he Author t Distincti Pallive 0 Exception Let the confider Queftion racify'd Scripture. State, OU plain We this Arg that it there is and Circ Eternal : Guard a of the L ment can Obedience by Legal Legality ministrat rious a D Will or thing as tal Prett leaft it 1 Author S in All G bave, an Stration : those wi need rec that Bes

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suffling; and thews Our Author to be Prefed with an ection, whatever Our Church is with Her Doctrine: For 2 rue Knowledge whereof, this Paper has very justly directed Us to her Homilies, Liturgies, Canons, &c. Wherein I defy the Author to shew Me any such Silly, Time-serving and Rebellious Diffinction, as is here alledg'd of a Legal Government. We find Passive Obedience as 'tis Stated there, without any Limitations or Exceptions, and as no Conditional, but as an Absolute Duty. Let the Confequences of it be what they will, we are not to confider them in Submission to any of God's Commands: the Queftion is, whether, as 'tis thus Explain'd, it does not fland satisfy'd by the Divine Authority, and the Express Words of the Scripture. That this was the Opinion of Our Church, as well as State, our Lawyers as well as Divines, I shall appeal only to the plain Words of the Oath of Allegiance. I shall not enter upon this Argument, which of late Years has been so fully Discuss'd. that it has left the Point under no Doubt or Ambiguity. If there is a Revolution in Mens Opinions, together with Times and Circumstances, this Doctrine however will be found of an Eternal and Indispensable Truth, and is as much the greatest Guard and Support of Government, as 'tis the nobleft Diffinction of the Loyalty of our Ancient Church. What Prince or Government can be safe, where Our Author's Principle is admitted, That Obedience is a Duty only Owing to Settled Governments administred by Legal Methods? For if the People are to be Judges of the Legality of Princes Actions, and every Misconduct or Male-administration is a Forfeiture of the Crown, Obedience is so precarious a Duty, that it loses its Nature according to the Humour, Will or Faltion of the Multitude; and there can be no fuch thing as Rebellion in the World, which never yet wanted a Lefal Pretence to Justify it: But to give this Position a New Turn, least it might be made use of against Themselves, We find Our Author Softening and Tempering its Rigour, and telling Us, that in All Governments in the Imperfect State of this World, there ever have, and will be several Faults and Miscarriages in the Administration: And how easy it is to improve, exasperate and blacken those with the worst Colours, to the Subversion of any State, we need recur no farther for an Example, than to the Misfortune of that Best as well as Unhappiest of Kings, Charles the First.

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But confidering the pernicious Consequence of this Political (for it can never be Term'd Religious) Tenet, what a Paradox is it, to hear Men protessing it, Inveighing against its Natural and Necessary Product, Faction and Sedition, and Imbroiling Government? Which is a piece of Harangue calculated for the Late Reign : In which, if any of Those Gentlemen, here Struck at shew'd Themselves Uneasy, through a Tender concern for the Safety and Welfare of the Nation, as well as the Prefervation and Establishment of the Church, it is to be charg'd on That Party and Ministry alone which so Visibly Endanger'd Both. If his Majefy's Person or Authority was brought under any difregard or con-146 1911 6

who, to accomplish their Own Private Ends, had Tricke tray'd Him into a Jealousy of his Bell Friends, and a conlenge in his and His Kingdom's Worst Enemies, in fuch a Base, Treacherous and undermining Set of Fellows, who were posted as fo many State-Machines ready to Say, Do or Be any Thing. as they were Acted by those behind the Curtain, to Amuse the People, and Pick their Pockets. To Maintain this Nusance of the Nation such prodigious Sums were Lavish'd, as may Entail fanding Debt upon our Posterity, and made Us as Poor at Home as they had represented Us Scandalous and Contemptible Abroad. To Remove these Publick Blood-Suckers, that had brought our Kingdom and Government into a Confumption, was the noble Delign of these Patriots, who were for Disabusing the King, clearing that Mift they had caft before his Eyes, and representing the Danger they had brought his Honour, Interest and Crown into: To prevent which, they shew'd him the Necessity of Establishing a Triennial Parliament, to secure it from that Corruption and Bribery a great Number! of its Members flood fo scandalously convicted of? That for the Satisfaction of his People, the Publick Accounts ought to have been flated, and the Misapplication and Embezzelment of that vaft Quantity of Money and Forfeited Estates laid Open, that at least we might have seen how we came so deeply involv'd in Debt : That the Treaty of Partition, inflead of bringing Us an Honourable Peace, had not only brought a General Difgrace upon Our Selves and Allies, but had engag'd us further into War and Ruin : With many other Great and Enormous Grievances, enough to fink and fubvert Our Constitution. On the other Hand, This Party, thinking themselves not Secure, Labour'd hard for a Standing Army, to keep the Kingdom under Terror and Slavery; that failing, they brought a Mob on the House of Commons to hinder their Impeachments, and to fright them into the Betraying that Great Rampart of the common Rights and Liberties; and at laft forc'd the King, as contrary to his Own Interest as that of the Nation, to Diffolve this Parliament, whose utmost Endeavours and Confultations were to fettle and establish Both; and who in alltheir Votes had shewn themselves the Best Patriots, and the most Resolute Afferters of the Honour and Liberty of their Country, and the Power and Privileges of their Establish'd Church : So that this Scandalous Reflection here of Sedition and Faction, which is in particular charg'd upon Sir John Puckington, who had the Honour to be One of those Worthy Gentlemen that so Gloriously Signaliz'd themselves in the Defence of the Nation, is a General Brand and Reproach upon the Whole Body of the House of Commons; who to prevent any talke Representations of them, have, by Order of the House, Printed their Reasons in their Addreffes to his Majesty; which will for ever stand as an Undeniable and Immortal Vindication of their Proceedings. section of relative image profess and rank tribes and o

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And now, if there were fome Administrations in the State which Those Gentlemen, out of a fincere Love and Concern for the Welfare of their Country, thought themselves Oblig'd not only to express their Dillike of, but as became the Duty of their Post, to endeavour to Redress; it were to be Wish'd there had not been some Miscarriages too in the Church, and such a Misconduct in some of its most Considerable Officers, as they could not without Trouble see who were Friends to its Constitution, and Well-wishers to the Order. Whatever Reasons might have induc'd Others to exercise their Authority in Doubtful Cases of Blood, yet These might have Exempted themselves from that Jurisdiction, and Wav'd a Privilege which any One would have gladly avoided, even in an Ambiguous Matter, and much more where it feem'd to run counter to the common Sense and express Law of the Nation. If in this and some other Publick Transaction, with which the Clergy were not Oblig'd to Intermeddle, some of them had Prostituted their Character, and denv'd an Odium on their Persons, they could not Blame those who were concern'd for Both, if either in their Conversation of Writings they did not allow that Respect to such of their Spiritual Fathers, which as they thought due to their Sacred Function, was in some Measure forfeited by those that suffain'd it : Who, whe ther They were Courted or Brib'd, or out of a mean and fordid compliance, upon All Accounts fell in with the Honour and Fancy of Those who long'd to see the Order Betray'd, and Its Honour and Dignity Expos'd and Violated, and who were profess'd Enemies to its Establishment and Constitution. The Favour and Tenderness shewn to this Profligate Fanatical Party, and the Il Ofage and Infolence, express'd to those of their Own Clergy, who did not only Deserve, but might justly Demand the contrary, and who were Excluded out of Preferment, Brow-beaten, and Abus'd for Vindicating the Doctrines of their Church from Their Heterodoxical Misrepresentations, might be thought a sufficient cause, as well to prevent this Scandalous Objection of Failure in Point of Canonical Obedience, as to Justify that Open complaint they have laid to their charge. These Defects in Our Governors Ecclesiastical and Civil were so Great and Manifest, as ought perhaps by Every Good Man to be Lamented, but by None could either be Conceal'd or Excus'd, unless 'twere to the Publick Prejudice of the Kingdom, and the Eternal Disadvantage and Ruin of the Church. The Case of the Bishop of St. Davids is a noto-rious Instance, to whom the exposing the Episcopal Order is to be justly imputed: But had they went through with their Defigns, they had receiv'd the Thanks of the Publick for that National Piece of Justice: But the Keeping in Another that was equally as Notoriously Guilty of the same heinous Crime, and that purely to Serve a Turn, did not give a little Scandal and Offence to those who expected Impartiality and upright Dealing from a Spiritual Court, Judging over an Affair which so highly concern'd the Honour and Reputation of the Clergy: And If

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was a little better consulted. We should not hear those Intheir Charges and Sermons out of which the Lairy gather fuch Scandalous Materials, to asperse and abuse their Ministers by this Holy Example fet before 'em : But if to expose Failings where they spirit of Our Church, how exactly some Men act by its Rule, and whether He that so much pretends to the Revelation of the Spirit, has had this Spirit upon him, let the World Judge: If Railing, as 'tis suppos'd here, is a Title to the Church, it is the only Qualification these Low-Church-men have to lay claim to it. who have been refolv'd to make their Party Good one way at leaft, and to shew themselves no ways Deficient in Lying, Scandal and Reproach, whatever they were in Wit or Learning, Good Language or Good Manners: One Notorious Instance whereof I cannot but take particular Notice of, which to the Shame and Difgrace of Our Nation, Church and Government, has been fuffer'd fo Openly and Impudently to appear every where, I mean that Fanatical and Villainous Blaspheming the Sacred Person of King Charles the First, together with All his Royal Offspring; whole Lives and Actions have been so basely Bely'd and Traduc'd, and their Reigns and Characters so infamously Misrepresented and Abus'd, that this Bleffed Prince, who so bravely Seal'd Our Faith with his Blood, has as 'twere undergone a Second Martyrdom, and felt a Double Share of Malice, Revenge and Murder, in his Memory. What was the Aim of this Rebellious and Damnable Defign was too apparent, by that Glancing Turn they gave their Scandals: For, belides wounding the Church of England in the most tender part of Her Honour, they thought this was the most effectual way to Destroy it, by deriving such a Reproach upon the Last Relique of the Royal Family (which God out of his Mercy has preserv'd as Its Last Support and Only Defence) to have first Excluded Her out of Her Subjetts good Opinions, and afterwards out of That Throne to which not only Her Successive Right, but Her Personal Merit has by Good Providence Advanc'd Her: And we need not Question, though Her Mercy and Piety will prevail upon Her to forgive Their wicked Intentions, yet Her Prudence and Policy will effectually Guard both Her Self and Her Church, Her Government and Religion, for the future, against such Faitbless, Treacherous and Insidious Enemies.

And now, If We come to take a further View of a Low-Churchman's Life, We shall find His Behaviour, in relation to the Publick, exactly correspondent to what He does in Private: He can strike in with All Governments, but is True to None: When a Court Favours it, He can make Passive Obedience a Primitive Doctrine; but a Revolution can give a new Turn to his Thoughts, and quickly change His Passive Quality into an Active One, and His Evangelical into a Legal Duty, Owing only to Settled Governments Establish'd by Their Own Laws: What He Desended in One Reign He

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every Thing His Own rle : He is so tender in bringing an Accusation on the Church f England for carrying its Doctrines too High, that He think y can never be funk Low enough; and is resolved not to Press is Obedience so far, as to make Himself an Example of it. If bus any Settled Principles, they are for Republicanism an Presbytery; and to shew himself as True a Patriot of his Country a Son of His Church, He would Vote His King a Standing Army to Defend the One, and give up all the Powers and Privileges of the Convocation imo His Orthodox Bishop's bands, in support the Other as being the most secure Guards against the Subvertion of Laws, and Our Civil and Religious Rights, at the Will of the Prince: He is Openly a professed Enemy to all the Arts of Sedition and Faction, but nicely understands the Secret of Privately Embroiling Government; and can Bribe a whole Nation to Betray their Own Interest to Support His, and Lavish away the Revenues of a Kingdom in Taxes to set himself upon Its Poverty and Ruins. He flicks at no Villany to carry on His Design, and tho He Inveighs as much against Railing as Sedition, can as Slyly As. the One as the Other; and under the Pretence of Excusing can more Effectually Expose the Defects of his Governors. His Conversation and Writings are both of a piece, full of Malice and Hypocrify, wherein He always Personates the Character of a True Church-man more Dexterously to Betray it. But God be thank'd, this was never any part of the Spirit of Our Church, which always instill'd more Loyal and Religious Lessons.

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The Fifth Characterestick of a True Church-man is drawn from bis Conformity to the Dis ipline of the Church. He is One (fays our Author) who takes the Measures of his Behaviour as a Son of the Church, from the Rule that Our Church berfelf bas laid down for His Direction in ber Liturgy and Rubrick, Her Articles, Homilies and Canons: This is the Rule, in Subordination to the Holy Scriptures, which Our Constitution has laid down as the Distinguishing Mark of Its True Disciples : From which we are told there are Two Sorts of Men Deviate, those who transgress its Bounds, and those who come not up to them, Both which our Author. calls Diffenters on either Side. Now if we examine this Diffinction, we shall find Our Acute Writer, with his Usual Sagacity, and Penetration, making Another Division, but with one Member, for a Diffenter beyond the Church is a Bull and meer Contradiction in Terms : For the Principles and Dollrines of the Church of England are carry'd up to the utmost. Height, Pitch and Extremity, of the Christian Religion; and if a Man Believes and Practices them according to Her Injunction, it is impossible He should Err beyond the Rules of the Church. To put any Shadow of Sense upon This Distinction, We must suppose, that there are some Men that fully and entirely conform to all the Injunctions of the Church, and have a Sort of Supererogatory Religion besides, and beyond what is therein commanded: And who they are to whom this Imaginary and Utopian Character belongs, We must

be contented to wait for information to Reveal His Secret; But I am ap bimself as much in the Dark as he has left his Reader is evident, this Character cannot agree to any Person before deferib'd. Whom He has all along drawn as One that does not come up in the least to the Rules of the Church, even the most Solemn and Necessary Duties enjoin'd in it, as frequenting the Church, and Communicating in its Religious Offices, attending to Its Doctrines Preach'd therein, and partaking of the Prayers and Sucraments of the Church, all which He is faid politively to Neglect and Omit, and to be so far from shewing any Signs of Devotion, that he has not the least Sense of God or Religion, that he is a meer Heathen and Infidel, believes nothing, but lives like an Arbeist, is a common Drunkard, Swearer, Adulterer, Fornicator, and is possest with a Legion of Sins and Devils, and to close and finish his Picture, is a Debauch'd Rake-bell and Rebel: But now Our Author confidering the Matter a little Better, is for Varying his Character, and tells Us, he is a Man of most Exalted Presences, that he Goes beyond the Rules of the Church, even up to Superstition. This is a strange Mixture and Medley of a Man, a meer Hyppocentaur in Religion, that is Both an High-Clurch-man and a Low-Church-man, both Above and Below, Beyoud and Beside the Rules of the Church : What most Incomprehenfible Nonsense is this? He might as well have told Us, that the Character of a Bishop was an Utter Enemy to Episcopacy and Monarcky, a great Favourer of the Presbyterians, no Friend of the Gommon-Prayer, One that Believ'd neither the Articles nor the Homilies of the Church, and never conform'd to the Rubrick or Canons, that hated Confirmation, and was for altering the Form of that and other Parts in the Liturgy; that was for complying with all Sorts of Sectarists, and was for introducing them into the Commumion of the Church by a fine Stratagem of Comprehension and Moderation, without Episcopal Orders; and in short, was both in Principle and Practice a Latitudinarian, and a Low-Church-man.

And now, who would Believe this Contradictious and Inconfiftent Character? And yet might He not with the same Reafon and Justice couple such Difagreeable Jargon together ? Could Our Author find any credit if He told Us, that He knew a certain Bp. in the Church, who in King James's Time preach'd down the Popish-Plot, which He had preach'd up before in the Beginning of that Reign; that He was a Friend and Co-adjuter to L. Ch. J. J. yet that in the Beginning of the Revolution He courted the Differers, and gave the Holy Communion in a Church at London to an Eminent Presbyterian-Preacher, Sitting in a Pew. Why would not this be Exploded at first View as Monffrous, Abfurd and Incredible, for a Bp. of The Church of Engfand thus to proftitute and betray his Sacred Function, Trust and Character? And yet Our Author perhaps would Reply, that fome Men can do any thing with Gravity in their Looks, and the Name of God in their Mouths; that they can Act at one

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Perha ington h finuate, High for Extemp cipline o He muc Scotland it; that be a Da the Diff the Tale is an E ming M tional C He alwa of Fesus omit H might h cefe. I Was it Power the mo Vote t fuch a Espous upon I this Ch Partic given and t they w Deitt, and H

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of the Cases confer them on Deifts, Sociains or Lakerans, Vithout the Sacrament, and like so many Anti-Pauls, become All things to All Men; and when convenience offer'd maintain, that the Dollrines and Precepts of the Church are but about
Modes, Trifles and Indifferent Things, whilft those who never deviate from them are Stiff, Squeamish High-Church-men, that will

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flick at Betraying Its Honour, Doctrine and Authority. Perhaps if we would ask him what Character Sir John Packington has and Deserves in the Country, He would be apt to Infinuate, that He was High for the Divine Right of Episcopacy High for the Uninterrupted Succession, High for the Liturgies against Extemporary Prayers, High for the Primitive Doctrine and Difcipline of the Ancient Church: And perhaps He would add, that He much Lamented the Destruction of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and shou'd be for Addressing Her Majesty to restore it; that He believes Separation from the Church of England to be a Damning Schism, and our Reverend Libeller's dear Friends the Diffenters to be in a very Dangerous State, notwithstanding the Toleration: And Ten to One He would whisper, that He is an Enemy to all Accommodations to Comprehension and Trimming Moderation: that He is so High as to Observe the Traditional Customs, as well as the Written Laws of the Church; that He always Bow'd very Low towards the Altar, and at the Name of Jesu: And to Sum up His Character, perhaps he wou'd not omit His Hatred to Conquest and Translations, tho' the Last he might have the greatest Reason to wish of any Man in the Diocese. Now what a Formidable and Dangerous Character is this? Was it not enough to Exasperate his Diocesan, to try his utmost Power and Interest amongst his Clergy and Tenants, and with the most frightful Menaces and Threats conjure them not to Vote for such a Bitter Enemy to the Church of England, and fuch a Pernicious Patriot to his Country? but that they would Espouse the Person He recommended, whom He would affure, upon His Episcopal Word and Honour, deserv'd not the least of this Character, but was as Point Blank a Contradiction to Every Particular as Himself: That He was a Man so far from being given to Superstition, that He believ'd nothing at all in Religion, and that He should be ready to Satisfy the Country, if they would be so kind as to chuse him; that He would be a Deist, Socinian or Republican, or any thing, to promote their, and His, and the Church's Interest; and in a word, a Thorough-Pac'd and Season'd Low-Church-man.

But to set Our Author right in his Distinction of an High-Church-man and Low-Church-man, I will for once be so kind and charitable as to tell him a Secret I believe he is not acquainted with: Namely, Who was the God-father and Original of these Party-Names, viz. No less a Friend to the Church of England than his Dear Country-man Mr. Baxter; who (in his Answer to that

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and as the most Inclinating Title (as in times of Rebellion and Confusion) that could be fix'd upon a Charafter, to mark him out for the Fury and Destruction of the Multitude. Now I appeal to the Whole Body of the True Sons of the Church of England, whether the Application of the Name of of High-Church-man to Such a Person (who was as great an Honour and Support to it as ever She enjoy'd) be not as manifest a Proof of Our Author's Ignorance as 'tis of His Malice, in fally representing and appropriating it to wrong Persons. And what other Defign he could have in this but to Expose the Church and its True Members, I leave them to Judge: So that I hope he will give Me leave to place the Fanatick and Diffenter on its Proper Object, upon this Vile Latitudinarian Party, Who can go on any Side of the Rule, and comply with any Principles, to promote and establish their Interest, which is the Rubrick, Articles, Homilies and Canons by which they direct themselves, and for which at any time they are ready to dispense with or give up those of the Church. And now with what Impudence can such Wretches prefume to take upon them the Sacred and Inviolable Title of the Church, who are thus for Sinking it into the Lowest Degree of Presbytery and Ruin; that are not only for betraying its Constitution, Rights and Liberties, but for corrupting its Do-Strine and Undermining the Civil State and Government, upon which alone it depends; and reducing the Kingdom into Anarcby, Atheism and Desolation? If therefore they will make any Diffination, let it be of Church-men and Atheists, High-Church and No Church.

From bence We may Draw a Low-Church-man's Character, in relation to Church Government and Discipline, That He is not One of Exalted Pretences to it, and never Goes Beyond the Rule of the Church. He looks upon the Homilies as tolerably Good for the Time they were compiled in; but that they contain same Doctrines not so Suitable to This Age. Being a Man of a condescending and peaceable Temper, He is for making the Articles and Liturgy to comply with tender Consciences, and so very charitable, as to let bis Diffenting Brethren even into the Enjoyment of the Church-Revenues. He will not maintain the Divine Right of Episcopacy, for Fear of Offending the Reform'd Churches Abroad ; and to Please bis Dear Eriends the Fanaticks at Home, will in case of Necessity Allow even a Lay-Brother to Ordain a Presbyter. He thinks the Ecclefiaftical Canons an Encroachment upon the Civil Power, and that Christ's Kingdom is not to be Establish'd by Force and Usurpation. While his Interest and the Church is on a side, it may perhaps expect Him her Time-ferving Friend: But Interest will not Lye, if the Church and Interest part Farewel the Church.

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by, is his Uniformity and Steadings in all Times and Circumstances: For We are told, He is O who governs himself by Principle, and not by the Uncertain Turns Humour or Interest. He will not be Zealous for Monarchy and Epicopacy at one time, and at another fall in with Measures for Dinn nishing the Just Prerogative, and Depressing his South nishing the Just Prerogative, and Depressing bis Ecolesiastical Superiors. Now how much like a solemn Jett and Ridicule does it found, to hear this Low-Church Party talking in Vindication of the Prerogetive, who were the very Persons that in Reigns wherein the Church was Favour'd, were its Worst Enemies and Abridgers. And it may be Observ'd, that those who in the Late Reign carry'd the Episcopal Power to that Extravagant and Unreasonable Pitch, were the very Men who before they were Reconcil'd by Their Advancement to it, were the most uneasy under that Holy Institution, which nothing but the Enjoyment of its Privileges, Honours and Revenues, could ever persuade them to think it such : But those were Arguments that Over-power'd their Understanding and Wills, and quickly captivated their Reason and Affection; that could make them turn about their Principles and Inclinations, and change Sides and Opinions as their Interest Veer'd and Led them.

But it ought to be confider'd, in the Vindication of that Honest Gentleman Sir John Packington, whose Character is here more particularly ftruck at, that What Our Author calls the Just Prerogative was no Part of the Prerogative before the XXV. of Harry the Eight: And therefore is no Esential Prerogative of the Crown, but Adventitious by Act of Parliament, and by Act of Parliament, without any Hurt or Disberison of the Crown. may be taken away. And 'tis sufficiently known, how the Church has Groan'd under this Prerogative Att of the Letter Missive, and Terror of the Penalty for not Obeying it, the Pains of Premunire ever fince that Act was made : Even the Best Churck-men ever fince have complain'd of it as a Mighty Grievance and Burden; and I will fay, I hope without Offence, that it was a Toke upon the Neck of Our Fathers, and yet Our Author Miscalls, Entring into Measures to take of that Toke, Diminishing the Prerogative, and Depressing the Ecclesiastical Superiors. Whereas 'tis evident, that it only put the Church and Clergy into that State of Just Liberty, which they had before the Ast of Submission, and reduc'd them into that Free State which was secur'd to them by the First Article of Magna Charta, and which the Church of England ought to enjoy, by the Constitution of the Catholick Church. Now certainly, there could not be more Pleafant Reasons alledg'd to Brand an Honourable Gentleman with the Vile Charafter of Republican and Fanatick, for couragiously interpoling with the Royal Power, and Zealoully endeavouring to express his Good-will to the Church and Clergy, in afferting so Ancient a Lost Right, and restoring them to that Primitive State

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he Return of that Friendship and Favour they have received from the Family, in the choice of the profest Head of it, who is both a True Patrios of His Country, and Defender of his Church and Religion, by Inheritance, by Principle, and by Intlination and that they will not prefer a Person before Him that is well known to have neither Faith, nor Worlbip, nor Morals, nor Li

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To conclude the Low-Church-man's Character. He is one that Coverns himself by no Principle, but by the Uncertain Turns of Humour and Interest. In a Reign wherein He finds His Arms not so likely to succeed at Court, be can be Zealous against Monar-chy and Episcopacy, and for Diminishing the Just Prerogative of the Crown, and Depressing his Ecclesiastical Superiors: But in Another that Favours his Designs, he will turn a Popular Advocate for Both, and Overstrain that Power which formerly be would bave Abolish'd. In short, He is a Trimming Villain under All Governments, and is drawn by Private Gain and Animolities, to purfue fuch Methods as really will Subvert our Confitution, and Overturn the Foundations of Peace and Order in

Church and State.

Now I hope the Low-Church-man has no Reason to complain that I have not done ample Juffice to his Character, which lay fo Obscurely smother'd and conceal'd in this Pamphlet, that it requir'd a little Trouble to fetch it Out; but I doubt not the Picture is so like, that He cannot but Know himself; and I hope will be so well known to All Others, as to make the World Avoid and Beware Trusting such a crafty, sly and infidious Knave, that ought to be Spew'd out of Our Church and Government, both which He endeavours to Subvert, Undermine and Betray: But least Our Author should not think his Scurrilous Libel fully Answer'd, We must have a Word or two about his Epilogue before We Part. For having plentifully Abus'd All the Honest Laity of the Kingdom before, He was resolv'd at last to make his Address to the Clergy, and give them their Share too in the Scandal. Wherein He has represented all the Lower House of Convocation as a Pack of Fanatical, Ignorant, Sedition Knaves, that were for Destroying the Essential Constitution of the Church of England, renouncing the Metropolitical Authority, Ufurping the Episcopal Rights and Privileges, and Abolishing the All of Submission, and giving up that Fundamental Doctrine and Distinction of Our Church, the King's Power and Supremacy: What a notoriously Scandalous, False, Impudent and Malignant Charge this is upon that Sacred and Venerable Body, I appeal even to the Bishops themselves and the whole World, that have been so Happy in their Incomparable Writings in this Difficult Controverly to Decide. Wherein they have Juffify'd both their Claim and Behaviour with so much Modesty and Learning, so much Judgment, Eloquence and Perspicuity, That 'tis to be hop'd (especially in This Reign that is so profess'd a Favourer of the Rights and Interests of the Church) that the one is as effectually

Ant. Sea not co be described but that the Clerk the Ant. Sea not co be described but that the Clerk the Clerk and Armany and follow both their factors will in the choice of from Persons of Stradiges. Those considers to repetient them in That Conversion, we may look Signal and Eminent authorises of it. And the last they will circumitly Dispingably thate to solve that they ran counter to This Honourable, Pelgas, the characteristic than the complete Men of a little Province to, Meligion, as little ranges, and the range of facility that would have completed with any many and lettray of the Rights, Payers and Doctribus to allow, and lettray of the Rights, Payers and Doctribus to allow the first solve Men are to fad in Uniform the last fact that the fact that are to fad in Uniform the last fact to dad such that the fact the Persons of the Province Clerky men will consider the last to dad such that the Persons of the Province of the Constant of the Persons of the Province of the Constant of the Persons of the Province of the Constant of the Persons of the Person

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